## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)
Plaintiff,	) Case No.: 2:16-cr-00265-GMN-CWH
vs.	)
	) ORDER
JOHN CHRISPIN JUAREZ,	
Defendant.	)

Pending before the Court is Defendant John Chrispin Juarez's ("Defendant's")

Objection, (ECF No. 391), to the Honorable Judge Hoffman's Order, (ECF No. 363), denying

Defendant's request to reopen the detention hearing. The Government filed a Response, (ECF No. 404), and Defendant filed a Reply, (ECF No. 406). Additionally, Defendant filed a Motion for Hearing on his Objection, (ECF No. 433), and in response the Government filed a Motion to Strike, or in the Alternative, Deny Defendant's Motion for Hearing, (ECF No. 440).

When reviewing the order of a magistrate judge, the order should only be set aside if the order is clearly erroneous or contrary to law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a); LR IB 3-1(a); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A); Laxalt v. McClatchy, 602 F. Supp. 214, 216 (D. Nev. 1985). A magistrate judge's order is "clearly erroneous" if the court has "a definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed." See United States v. U.S. Gypsum Co., 333 U.S. 364, 395 (1948); Burdick v. Comm'r IRS, 979 F.2d 1369, 1370 (9th Cir. 1992). "An order is contrary to law when it fails to apply or misapplies relevant statutes, case law or rules of procedure." UnitedHealth Grp., Inc. v. United Healthcare, Inc., No. 2:14–cv–00224–RCJ, 2014 WL 4635882, at \*1 (D. Nev. Sept. 16, 2014). When reviewing the order, however, the magistrate judge "is afforded broad discretion, which will be overruled only if abused." Columbia Pictures, Inc. v. Bunnell, 245 F.R.D. 443, 446 (C.D. Cal. 2007). The district judge "may not

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